

tion. Its authorities agreed that the bacilli had "taken," and that the disease was there to stay unless ousted by surgery. The correspondent inquired whether Garnault intended to submit to an operation. "It all depends on the decision of the medical faculty. If the faculty deems it necessary for the purpose in view that I go through all the stages of consumption, why, I shall die in harness; if not, my friend Tussier, the great surgeon, will cut the infected flesh out of my arm and cure me."

THE WOUND. The doctor exhibited the spot where he had planted the flesh from a tuberculous cow. It was marked by a scar the size of a franc piece on his lower arm, and there were small yellowish excrescences all around. "These," said the doctor, "are the bacilli with which the guinea pigs in the laboratory are inoculated." An inch or so above the flesh appeared swollen. "This is the place where the tubercles were introduced under my skin after being cut from the meat of a consumptive cow," explained Garnault.

On the doctor's suggestion the correspondent laid his hand on the swelling. The tiny tumors could be felt; they seemed like small pimples, and resisted the touch.

"Is there any danger that the virus mixes with the blood and thus infects your whole organism?"

"Of course there is," replied the doctor, "unless the tubercles are speedily removed. But whether that will be done or not is yet undecided. It is in the hands of science, you know, and if there is the slightest danger that the result of my experiment be jeopardized by an operation I will resist any attempt to remove the poison."

"The experimenter was evidently in earnest, but would not take too much credit for his heroic act. 'I am a philosopher,' he said, 'accepting with equanimity everything that comes along.'"

JULES HURST.

Professor Koch Interviewed.

Correspondence of the Indianapolis Journal.

BERLIN, Aug. 25.—Your correspondent was received by Professor Koch in his private residence, 25 Kurfurstendamm.

"It is impossible that Dr. Garnault should have become a consumptive by inoculation with particles of the flesh of a consumptive beef," said the professor. "Such a fatality could have occurred only if the inoculation had been performed by tubercle bacilli as prepared in the laboratory."

"The professor spoke in his usual dictatorial fashion, as if science, as interpreted by him, had the right of way before nature. 'But,' interposed the correspondent, 'I have seen the infected arm myself, and the Pasteur Institute has recognized the swellings as due to tubercles.'"

"The reference to the Pasteur Institute seemingly made no more impression upon Professor Koch than the observation of a mere layman like myself."

"It cannot be," he said. "If the physician were infected with consumption he would be consumptive all through. The disease would be localized under the skin of the arm. Besides," he said, "the shortness of the time intervening between the alleged inoculation and the present condition of the patient is sufficient to settle the matter."

"The thing from which Garnault really suffers is an affliction to which butchers and veterinary men are much subject. By the nature of their work these men are liable to cuts and bruises that afford the tubercle bacilli opportunity to take root. But the affliction is entirely harmless, for the tubercles stay where they are. They do not attack other parts, particularly not the vital parts of the body—the lungs. I once had a patient, a butcher, whose arm was disfigured by a tuberculous growth for eight years; that is, I had him for eight years, at least, under observation. After that the swelling disappeared without disagreeable consequences whatever. In fact, my patient had never felt its presence; it never gave him an hour of uneasiness; it was merely an eyesore."

MILK AND CONSUMPTION.

The professor next showed your correspondent a photograph representing the hand of a sailor with a cross tattooed on it. The cross was conspicuous for small knobs looking like pimples on the surface of a plant. Pointing to them, the professor said: "They are tubercles, produced by the milk from a consumptive cow, with which the sailor tattooed himself by way of a needle. I inspected the tubercles. They were the real thing, consisting of opaque, pale-yellow matter. I cut out one of them and inoculated a guinea pig with it. It died shortly afterwards of consumption. As to the sailor, the growth never inconvenienced him at all."

While wondering at the unsalubrious action of Herr Koch's sailor, who tattooed himself with the milk of a consumptive cow, instead of the regulation colored substance, your correspondent put this question to Professor Koch: "Is it possible that you had inoculated a human being with the tubercles, would the victim have been liable to catch consumption?"

"Undoubtedly he would," replied Koch, "for tubercles transferred from one human being to another always take." In such a case as you mention the inoculated milk would have swollen the short, round, followed by an infection of the whole organism."

"Everything I have said," remarked Koch, leaning back in a self-satisfied manner, "tends to confirm my theory, namely, that it is very difficult to transfer animal consumption upon the human being."

WAS NOT SCIENTIFIC. Your correspondent thereupon told Koch that Garnault followed up the first experiment, of June 17, with another. "On July 15," he said, "the French doctor placed a particle of beef tubercle, as big as a pea, under the skin of his arm after removing the skin and cutting away quite a bit of his own flesh. The tuberculous matter, therefore, necessarily mingled with the blood. Koch affected an incredulous air when the correspondent made this statement. Finally he said: 'I repeat, Dr. Garnault's experiments are unscientific and do not deserve serious consideration. Instead of playing with beef tubercles, as he did, he ought to have inoculated himself with the 'culture' grown in the laboratory, each atom of which contains millions of bacilli.'"

The correspondent endeavored to recall to Dr. Koch's memory what Garnault intended to show by his act—that he was a practical, not a theoretical, investigator—but he would not listen. "All these things are unscientific," he repeated over and over again, "experiments for the gallery. Take my word for it, Garnault is not a scientist. The growth on his arm has not and will not affect his general well-being in any manner or form."

"But the Pasteur Institute says he has consumption," insisted the correspondent. "If that be true," cried Koch, "what of it? A single individual case cannot upset a scientific fact. It proves nothing, absolutely nothing. And again," he added, by way of an afterthought, "who knows but that Garnault had consumption before he inoculated himself? It is understood that one-half of human beings are afflicted with tuberculosis, even if they do not know it. It is not certain at all that Garnault belonged to the other half."

Koch rose to intimate that the interview was at an end.

"Would you be so kind as to formulate your theory concerning tuberculous meat?"

and milk anew for the benefit of our readers?" asked the correspondent.

SEEMED TO "HEDGE" A LITTLE. The professor thought awhile and then replied, weighing each word:

"My theory, you see, is not mine at all. Some American physician—I forget his name—is its real father. When I adopted it public opinion pointed to me as the author simply because my name was more familiar than that of the other man."

"Let me be more precise and say I never maintained that infection by tuberculous meat is impossible. I only said that such infection, if it occurred, passed off without serious consequences. I also said, and stick to it, that consumption can hardly ever be transferred from the cow to the consumer of her milk. Cases of infection by this means are so rare that the millions spent for inoculation is money thrown away."

"It would be far better to utilize that money to erect sanitariums and hospitals for consumptive men, women and children."

"Have you been in communication with Dr. Garnault?" asked the correspondent.

"He called some six months ago and told me of the experiments he proposed to undergo. I advised him not to waste his time; if he insisted, to drink the milk of consumptive cows for twelve months or longer."

"He refused?"

"He refused," repeated Koch, sententiously. "You understand if a man cuts open his arm for the purpose of injecting something into it that makes more noise than if he sat down to drink a glass of milk?"

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THE REVOLT OF AN URMCH.

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For lack of other conversational targets, she took a letter from her Boston bag while awaiting her breakfast, and said, in a clear, high-pitched voice:

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IN THE LITERARY FIELD

A THEORY OF FICTION ADVANCED BY AUTHOR OF "THE OCTOPUS."

Workmanship of Recent Fiction Is Good, but the Books Lack Something—Literary Notes.

There can be no question nor reasonable doubt but what the "language, institutions and religion" of fiction writers are at present undergoing the most radical revolution in the history of literature, says Frank Norris, in the September issue of the "Literary Digest."

I mean by that that the men themselves are changing—their characters, their attitudes towards life; even the mode and manner of their own life. Those that are not thus changing are decaying. And those others, the great unwarrior who do not recognize the change, who do not acknowledge the revolution, will never succeed, but will perish untimely almost before they can be said to have been born at all.

Time was when the author was an aristocrat, living in seclusion, unspotted from the world. But the revolution of which there is question here has meted out to him the fate that revolutions usually prepare for aristocrats. He is no longer a seer, he is no longer a prophet, he is no longer a sage, he is no longer a saint, he is no longer a hero, he is no longer a god. He is a man, and a man of the people, the good citizen.

How the novelists of the preceding generation played the great game is no matter for discussion for us. Times were different then. One shut oneself in the study; one wore a velvet coat; one read a great deal and wrote a little; one kept a diary; one kept a journal; one kept a notebook; one kept a ledger; one kept a book of accounts; one kept a book of prices; one kept a book of names; one kept a book of dates; one kept a book of places; one kept a book of things; one kept a book of people; one kept a book of events; one kept a book of facts; one kept a book of figures; one kept a book of letters; one kept a book of words; one kept a book of sentences; one kept a book of paragraphs; one kept a book of chapters; one kept a book of volumes; one kept a book of libraries; one kept a book of museums; one kept a book of galleries; one kept a book of theaters; one kept a book of churches; one kept a book of schools; one kept a book of hospitals; one kept a book of prisons; one kept a book of courts; one kept a book of governments; one kept a book of nations; one kept a book of worlds; one kept a book of universes; one kept a book of everything.

Now the novelists of the present generation play the great game in a different way. They do not shut themselves in the study; they do not wear a velvet coat; they do not read a great deal and write a little; they do not keep a diary; they do not keep a journal; they do not keep a notebook; they do not keep a ledger; they do not keep a book of accounts; they do not keep a book of prices; they do not keep a book of names; they do not keep a book of dates; they do not keep a book of places; they do not keep a book of things; they do not keep a book of people; they do not keep a book of events; they do not keep a book of facts; they do not keep a book of figures; they do not keep a book of letters; they do not keep a book of words; they do not keep a book of sentences; they do not keep a book of paragraphs; they do not keep a book of chapters; they do not keep a book of volumes; they do not keep a book of libraries; they do not keep a book of museums; they do not keep a book of galleries; they do not keep a book of theaters; they do not keep a book of churches; they do not keep a book of schools; they do not keep a book of hospitals; they do not keep a book of prisons; they do not keep a book of courts; they do not keep a book of governments; they do not keep a book of nations; they do not keep a book of worlds; they do not keep a book of universes; they do not keep a book of everything.

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